PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along tha

FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The Editor greatly desires communications for publication in the Fighting Them Over and Picket Shot columns. Contributors are requested to write frequently, legibly, to the point, on one side of the paper, with each subject on a separate sheet, following the form of the printed article below, and signing name, company, regiment, and address at the end. If serticles are of importance copies should be kept, in case of accidental loss, Matter for these columns should be of general interest to all old soldiers and historically as accurate as possible.]

THE ESCAPE.

Daring and Suffering in the Rebel Country by Two 4th Fa. Cav. Men.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It was on Oct. 11, 1863, that we camped for the night on our old grounds at Sulphur Springs, where, on the eventual morning of Oct. 12, we crossed over on the north side of the Rappahanuock, halting between Warrenton and Salphur Springs.

We were preparing to go into camp when "boots and saddles" was sounded, and we were soon on the march back to Sulphur

Cro sing the river, we proceeded to Jefferson, where we found the 13th Pa. Cav. engaged with Stuart's Cav. Our regiment (the 4th Pa. Cav.) was soon deployed and en- | we crawled up to one of the plantation gaged with the enemy.

Toward evening the rebels closed in on us from every side-infantry and cavalry-the during the encampment of our army at whole of Ewell's Corps b-ing present. They | Harrison's Landing. came charging upon us in front and on both surrounded, but I am proud to record the fact that our small force fought with desperate resistance.

Several daring charges were made by por- devoured his entire week's allowance. tions of our regiments. A number of both to the river, those who were mounted made repeated charges along its banks.

of Ce. A, 4th Pe. Cav., and see what he has to say about the conclusion of the fight: "While in the set of making one of these

last charges I was everely wounded. The ball entered my right ear, and, as I afterward learned, came out at the back of my head. I dropped i seasib'e from my horse, and did not become conscious until the that was in my peckets.



MARCHING AFTER RATIONS.

my own company (A), and of these but few are slive to-day, the rest having died at

Libby or Andersonville. "We arrived in Richmond on the 15th, and were confined in Libby Prison. The bill of fare consisted of half a pound of cornbread a day to each man, and very seldom any meat. Obliged to carry our own rations (such as we received) every day to the prison, we got a breath of fresh air. A detail of 40 or so were made from among the prisoners each day, who, with pieces of old blankets, proceeded under a rebel escort to the bakehouse: the rations were thrown into these and carried to the prison.

"The dead-house was adjacent to the commissary department; thus we passed the ghastly charnel-house of the dead comrades every day, and glanced at it with heavy hearts. We felt that our own emaciated bodies would soon be numbered among its

corpses. "Having decided to make my own escape, and not caring to have more than one companion in the perilous undertaking, I proposed my plan to all the members of my own company separately, but none thought it would succeed. I at last found my man in Corp'l Alex. Welton, of Co. K. He was eager to make the attempt with me, and knowing him to be brave and prudent, I at once took him into my confidence and we matured a

"We each succeeded in securing a rebel cap, and as we already had old tattered gray jackets, we now felt ready to make the attempt. Taking our positions about the center of the column as it moved out of prison in files of two, we each had a piece of caps under our arms. The column was protected by one rebel guard in front, one in the rear, and one Corporal a little forward

"We requested the comrades to immediany point, and also take our blankets. Just as the Light Division was the attacking col- "Lilly's battery was subsequently taken as the center turned on Nineteenth street, umn in the center, and the Third Division from the brigade (Wilder's), and was rethe ranks, donned our rebel caps, started | Sixth Corps line) charged the works which | tery." down Main street again and passed the rebel | had just been taken by the Light Divisguard in the rear whistling 'The Bonnie ion. Comrade Holchouse might as consist-Blue Flag, and tried to assume rebel airs, ently assume that the Light Division stormed We quickened our pace in order to turn | the works taken by the Third Division. the next corner soon as possible, and in a short time were at the river in the vicinity late day that the Second Division, which of the Navy-yard.

"Remaining in this partially-secure place own with the enemy, was not there to attack for a short time our nerves became more | works which had just, in their sight, capitusteady, which gave us renewed courage, lated and was in possession of our troops. Again we started for the suburbs of the city. We walked boldly on until we found ourselves in a ravine about five miles from Light Division as they charged. The works the city limits. Here we seated ourselves we took were to the left of said house, behind a pile of cord-wood, and then for the | while the works to succumb to the valor of first time ventured to open our hearts to the Light Division were to the right of said each other and to congratulate ourselves house. Probably the distance between these upon our success so far. After a short rest we proceeded, not knowing whither we were

"We soon met an old negro with a horse to give due credit to my own regiment, and cartlead of coal. After some hesitation | brigade and division, Comrade Holehouse to | back of caraivorous memory did to them .we began to question him as to the roads, the contrary not with standing. and found we were on the direct route to Harrison's Landing, where the enemy's out- tion for capture of arms and soldiers of the posts were stationed. We told him we were enemy during the war, without the necessity escaping prisoners, when he at once took an of claiming anything taken by other organinterest in our behalf and gave us all the | izations. You will see by the letters of information he could.

"He advised us to secrete ourselves until nightfall and to keep clear of all white men, not say as Comrade Holehouse says he said; as the whole neighborhood were in league in | viz., that after the hights were gained by order to capture escaping prisoners. 'But,' the Light Division, that it was chased by said he, you need not fear the colored peo- the rebels. Comrade Fuller said that he saw ple; they are your friends.' And such they | blue-coats running in the lead of gray ones; proved to be.

"After parting with our colored friend mish-line, the gray-coats became the purwe concealed ourselves in the underbrush | sued. Soon after which he saw troops on pear the roadside until it became quite the right charge successfully; immediately dark. A short time after a heavy rain and thereafter the Second Division made their wind storm set in, the rain coming down in | successful charge. torrents. Onward we sped, Welton grasping Gen. Sedgwick, commanding, concluding and bent the rails, had quite a skirmish and Corps, Sons of Veterans, and swear by The Nature wrist, and thus we have sed and bent the rails, had quite a skirmish and Figure 8. K. Hall, Box 162, Vinita, Ind.

droeping heads, yet with faintly-hoping

"Not a word was exchanged during the and concealed ourselves in an old deserted house on the river bank, secreting ourselves among a lot of corn-fodder which we found therein, and, being very tired, slept soundly until late in the afternoon.

"While sitting on the river bank we discovered a boat fastened to a pier. We concluded to make this boat our means of escape down the river. Feeling very hungry



TRAVELING BY NIGHT.

buildings and discovered a darky in the yard, whom I recognized as one I had met

"He at once took us inside, and, after flanks. We were driven back and almost heaving our story, gave us all he had to eat, consisting of a week's rations of cornmeal, which he made into cakes, and a small piece of shoulder. We did not stop until we had "It was now quite dark. After bidding

succeeded in reachig the river at different our colored friend good-by we at once points, and, dashing into the water, made | started for the boat before mentioned. Soon their escape. Many, however, were not so | we were in the middle of the James River, fortunate. In order to keep the road open | silently pursuing our course. It was a cold | November night. We were in a leaky boat, barefooted and very thinly clad, but we were We will now quote from Capt. Hyndman, seeking our liberty and these were but as

"Becoming quite fatigued toward morning, we approached the shore feeling that we had passed the most dangerous part of our journey. We landed near the mouth of the Chickahominy. After a thorough search we failed to find a single habitation.

"Returning, we sat down on the cold, enemy, some time after, began to rifle my damp shore, and huddling together shivered person. They to k my boots, hat, and all as if we had been seized with congestive with picked men (those having serviceable that battle." "After being taken back a short distance I in still-increasing misery and suffering. found near; 300 of our men whom the Through fatigue slumber came upon us; we enemy had captured; 13 of these were from | awoke to find the sun shining bright and clear. We found it impossible to rise, being so stiffened and benumbed.

"We again entered our boat, and after an eventful ride of several hours landed, abandoning our boat and taking a direction, as we thought, toward Williamsburg, five miles distant. After five long hours of agony we reached our picket-line, and were taken to the Provost-Marshal's. Next day we were conveyed to Fort Magruder, where we re-

ceived every attention. "After a few days' recuperation we were taken to Fort Monroe, and at once conveyed to Gen. Meredith's Headquarters. He supplied us with everything necessary from the Quartermaster's Department. The following day we were sent to a camp of distribution at Baltimore. I applied for and was granted a furlough. Welton preferred being at once sent to his regiment, the 4th Pa. Cav."

The above is copied and written for the pleasure of the comrades who may not have seen it in print before, and others who may relish real army reminiscences.-W. C. YARD, Co. K, 4th Pa. Cav., Omaha, Neb.

MARYE'S HIGHTS.

Comrade Fuller, 77th N. Y., Declares that Comrade Holehouse Will Not See.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade Holehouse having seen his own regiment and division (the Light) and the Third Division, Sixth Corps, charge Marye's Hights Sunday morning, May 3, 1863, assumes that

makes no mention, though the whole corps was at Marye's Hights. So, if Comrade Before day they were off." Holehouse is able to get his eyes off of the charge of the Light and Third Division that credit to the Light and Third Division, while showing that the Second Division of the

Sixth Corps was as much "in it" as they. I stated in that article that as soon as the | flag carried by the troops, which we subsc-

It ought to occur to the comrade at this

always showed itself able at least to hold its

Part way up the hights was a house,

beside which was a cannon firing at the

works was a mile. And while I am willing

to give credit to the Light and Third Divis-

ions, and rejoice in their success, I am desirous

Comrade Holehouse (Nov. 23) and Comrade

Fuller (May 11) that Comrade Fuller did

the blue-coats being reinforced on the skir-

The 77th N. Y. received full commenda- lington, Kan.

assault, directed that there be storming columns formed in the Second, Third, and Light Divisions. The storming column on entire night. With all its terrors such a the left was the Second Division, as stated storm was our safeguard. We arrived at in my article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Westover Landing shortly after daylight, of May 11, 1893, the 77th N. Y. charging, supported by the rest of the brigade; viz., 33d N. Y., 7th Me., 21st N. J., 49th N. Y., 20th N. Y., and division.

The storming column in the center was the Light Division; 7th Mass. and 36th N.Y. charging, supported by the 5th Wis., 6th Me., 31st N. Y., 23d Pa. The 61st Pa. and 43d N. Y. charging, supported by the 67th N.Y., 82d Pa. The storming column on the right was the Third Division. The First Division | to get rid of his small grayback friends, and

appear in print on this subject again, will consult the Saratogian of May 7 and 14, 1863; Dr. Geo. T. Stevens's (33 Thirty-third street, New York City) "Three Years in the Sixth Corps," Gen. Neill's and Lieut.-Col. French's report of said fight, he will have indisputable evidence of the correctness of my article of May 11, 1893.

The Light Division was the First Brigade of the Second Division, with regiments from First and Third Divisions. After Chancellorsville the regiments were returned, and the Light Division was no more.-E. H. FULLER, Co. C, 77th N. Y.

CLAIMS TOO MUCH.

A Question as to Who Formed the Advance of Sherman's Relieving Force at Knox-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade W. E. Doyle in his article on "Wilder's Brigade," the issue of Nov. 2, claims such credit | brought in by the relief parties. He rememfor his brigade as the facts in the case do not seem to warrant. He says: "I will state that Wilder's Bri-

gade, the advance-guard of the Army of the Cumberland, fresh from the battle of Missionary Ridge, forded the Little Tennessee River below Morgantown on Dec. 3, and marched by way of Marysville toward Knox- good place to start a general store, that his ville. When the rebel lines were reached a forced charge of the whole brigade was made, and breaking through with a wild hurrah we brought to the besieged the cheering news that Sheridan's and Wood's Divisions were close at hand."

Cavalry Division, formed the advanceguard of Sherman's relieving force. To prove the correctness of my impression, I quote from "Van Horne's Army of the Cum- | Secretaries and other members of the 18th berland," (Vol. II, pp. 1 and 2): "Col. Long's Br gade moved to the head of the held the hill to the right of the Sucdgrass column. * * * The march of the infantry | House during the afternoon of S-pt. 20, 1863. on to Loudon to save the brigade if possible. Adjutant-General, and all other staff or field chills. Encircling each other we lay down horses), to communicate with Gen. Burn-

say on the same subject in his "Memoirs" | Corp'l Jacob Kling, Co. E, 7th Pa. Cav., | the grave. I write this thinking that some- until the final must-rout, being brevetted (Vol. I, p. 367.): "By extraordinary efforts claims to have been the first to enter Atlanta where perhaps his relatives would know Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. The Long's small brigade of cavalry reached | Sept. 2, 1863. I shall not dispute the claim | what had become of the remains. It may | total enrollment of the original regiment Knoxville during the night of the 3d, pur- of the comrade, but the fact that the old be that he was not a Michigan soldier, but was 1,313, and of this number 165 officers posely to let Burns:de know that I was 27th Ind. got there in time for about every if any comrades know anything, let me and men were killed or died of wounds, a rapidly approaching with an adequate force other man to get a caddie of tobacco demon- know. The murderer was secured, and loss of 12.5 per cent., which places it among to raise the siege."

Benton and Commbus. I left my Aid, Maj. McCoy, at Charleston to communicate with this cavalry, and hurry it forward. It overenemy commanded by Gen. Vaughn. The cavalry moved with such rapidity as to capture every picket; but the brigade of Vaughn had artillery in position covered by earthworks, and displayed a force too re-

spectable to be carried by a cavalry dash. "It was all-important that Gen. Burnside should have notice of our coming, and but one day of the time remained. Accordingly, at Philadelphia during the night of the 2d of December, I sent my Aid, Maj. Audenried, forward to Col. Long, commanding the brigade of cavalry at Loudon, to explain to him how all-important it was that notice of our approach should reach Gen. Burnside within 24 hours, ordering him to select the best material of his command, to start at once, no other charge of the hights could have ford the Little Tennessee, and push into Knoxville at whatever cost of life and horse- erences exchanged. In the Sixth Corps there were two other flesh. Maj. Andenried was ordered to go about 40 miles, and the roads villainous.

Page 381: "I was at a house where the roads parted, when a messenger rode up, Sunday morning, he may have the manli- bringing me a few words from Gen. Burnside, ness to acknowledge that my article of May | to the effect that Col. Long had arrived at | correspond with a view to matrimony. 11, 1893, is correct; in which I gave full Knoxville with his cavalry, and that all was well with him there; Longstreet still lay before the place, but there were symptoms

of his speedy departure." These extracts will show the impartial reader what cavalry force held the advance quently learned composed the Light Divis- on the march to Burnside's relief. It is the ion, charging on our immediate right (for we | custom with too many comrades to claim could not see the right of the line, the Third I everything in sight for their own particular

with the other two brigades, "joint heirs"

many hotly-contested fields to now have their

battery taken from them by a brigade. I

think Long's Brigade at this time consisted

of the 1st Ohio Cav., 3d Obio Cav., 4th Ohio

Cav., and a regiment of mounted infantry

qualities he was the peer of any commander

of cavalry in the grand old Army of the

Cumberland. His boys believed in him and

An Emotional Farewell.

[Evening News.]

over an emotional farewell given us by one of

the most refined and elegant of Spanish ladies,

says Dan McCauley. She didn't know a word

of English, although her Texan brother-in-

law years before had tried to teach her some

of our vigorous American slang, but with no

result, as then thought. On our departure,

arated from my wife, and then turning to me

and grasping me by the hands she fairly broke

down, and with a flash of unconscious Texan

reminiscence long dormant in her innocent

breast, she sobbed out most pathetically, "Good-

by, ole hoss,"

after an affectionate intimacy, she tearfully sep-

What a hearty laugh we once had in Mexico

Gen. Long has never figured much in

came attached to the battery. See?

RIGHT

MARYE'S HEIGHTS

OF THE SIXTH CORPS, SUNDAY ABOUT TO A.M ABOUT TO ATTACK

we (that is, the Second Division) were ordered | take pride in the achievements of one's own

Second Division (which was the attacking ! I wish to call attention to another inac-

aperture thus opening, and assumes that the | value, should be based on facts.

LIGHT DIVISION 3º DIVISION

Never Could be in Debt.

J. P. Waters, Venango, Pa., asks how many soldiers came out of the army in debt, pecuniarily or for clothing, to Uncle Sam. It was a question with him of being unable it was extermination by degrees or new uni-If Comrade Holehouse, before he essays to forms even before the old uniforms were worn out.

The Old Songs. Mrs. S. T. Gilson, Middlefield, O., wants

some one to send her by mail the poems Benham and the Devil," "Hard Times in the Army, I Know," and "Still Upon the Field of Battle." William J. McLernon, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, wishes some one to send him

the song beginning "After the battle is over and the war-drums cease to beat."

Loss of the Sultana. O. B. Ackerman, Co. G, 1st Iowa Cav., New Westminster, B. C., says the recent story | Mo. Cav. service. told of the Sultana disaster brought back to his mind very vividly the horrible scenes in connection therewith. He was in the Memphis Washington Hospital, being Wardmaster, yet on the convalescent list. He and others went down to the river-side to render help to those poor fellows who were being bers one young man he took care of in his ward, J. H. Hyatt, whom he would like to

S. T. Pember, 21st Ohio, Skiddy, Kan., replies to Samuel Millrack, who asked for a town is as good a place as any. He will give

On Snodgrass Hill.

hear from again.

James M. Whallon, 11th Mich., Fitchburg, | fully for 27 years. Mich., writes "I wish to state that having I had always been under the impression in view the erection of a monument on that Col. Eli Long's Brigade, of the Second | Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga Park, Ga., in memory of the Second Brigade (T. R. Stanley), of Negley's Division, Fourteenth Corps, I desire to hear from the regimental Ohio and 19th Ill., who, with the 11th Mich., was resumed on the 2d, and Col. Long hurried | I also wish to hear from Capt. Waggoner, * * From this point Col. Long was sent | officers who were with the brigade during

First Into Atlanta. Now listen to what "Uncle Billy " has to Ind., writes: "In your issue of Nov. 30 | west side of the cemetery here and marked by Col. Thomas S. Allen, who held command strates one of two things. - They must have when the command left here he was a pris- | Col. Fox's 300 fighting regiments. The en-Page 380: "I had but a small force of cav- been very close to the head of the procession, alry, which was, at the time of my receipt or there must have been a very large supply of Gen. Grant's orders, scouting over about of tobacco there, considering that the cavalry

were in the lead." John Gordon, Co. E. 5th Conn., writes: "I wish to corroborate the statement of took me in the night at Athens. On the 2d | Comrade Wilson in your issue of Nov. 16, of December the army moved rapidly north | in which he says that my regiment was intoward Loudon, 26 miles distant. About | side the rebel earthworks Sept. 1, 1864. I 11 a. m. the cavalry passed to the head of was on the leading skirmish-line and drove the column, was ordered to push to Loudon, the rebs out shead of me. I was one of the and if possible to save a ponto in bridge across | first Yankees into Atlanta. Corp'l Kling the Tennessee held by a brigade of the did not get in first, if he was on horseback." Shiloh Battlefield.

tlefield Association, of Monticello, Ill., desent him their names, that it will be impossible for him to answer every letter or postal card, as he has received over 2000 names, and they are still pouring in. But all comrades' names sent in will be regis-

Want to Get Married. E. Elmer, Seattle, Wash., wishes to correspond with a widow of intelligence and respectability, with a view to matrimony. He is a member of the G.A.R., 48 years old, and

R. White, Enterprise, Ack., wants to cor- Renniens. He, with many others of the field divisions, of which Comrade Holehouse along. The distance to be traveled was respond with some middle-aged woman, with a view to matrimony.

Charles B. Lewis, Fairfield, Conn., desires to correspond with some soldier's widow with a view to matrimony. James Neilley, Grandin, Mo., wants to

One of the Ineligibles. Harper Wilson, Manitoba Post, 592, Department of Pennsylvania, Winnipey, Manitoba, writes that he is one of the detested "foreigners," therefore his pension must be stopped, notwithstanding his good record for Uncle Sam from May 11, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1865, in the 36th N.Y. and the 23d U.S.C. T. When he assisted in raising Co. G. 36th N. Y., he was not directed to ask any man what his nationality was, but took every good man who offered bimself. He asks the comrades to stand by their out-of-the-country comrades.

At Nashville. Ezra Peters, Co. C, 95th Ohio, Girardeau, Mo., writes: "Comrade Jacob Kasler, 33d Mo., is right when he says, in Picket Shots of Nov. 30, that the Sixteenth Corps, under A. J. Smith, were on the right, next to the blanket around our shoulders and our rebel Division) was placed on the top of the works, commands. While it is right and proper to cavalry, at the battle of Nashville. Who clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. remembers about the first day, when, in organization, we should remember that ar- the afternoon, after having skirmished and Comrade Holehouse jumps bodily into the | ticles on the civil war, to have historical | bowled about all day, tired and hungry, we (McMillen's Brigade, of McArthur's Division,) came in view of a fort or redoubt on a ately fill up the gaps if we stepped out at column on the left of the Sixth Corps line, curacy in Comrade Doyle's article. He says: little hill and were ordered to charge it? A and take blows like giants in a prize ring; troop of cavalry came up to our rear, dis- and the reason can be plainly seen when we 11 Colonels, 17 Captains, and a number of mounted and charged with us, and, nimble appreciate the fact that an enemy can bring other line officers, during its term of service; so the rear-guard could not see us, we left the attacking column on the right of the placed by the Chicago Board of Trade Bat- on foot, just fresh from their horses, out- his battleship within 12 miles of our large sea- and after the regiment was mustered out stripped the most of us in getting to the | board cities, and there taking up a position of The Chicago Board of Trade Battery be- fort first. What cavalry was that? Tell us longed to Crook's (Second) Cavairy Division, about that rebel gunner who was shot down and when Wilder's Brigade entered that di- by our boys standing on the fort when in vision as the Third Brigade, they became, the act of pulling his lanyard to send a broadside of grape into our advancing ranks | surface or submarine, may be when the condiin their battery. That is the way they bewho had been less fleet than some of us. Tell us about rushing on and taking the The boys of the Second Cavalry Division | next fort, a short distance away; how many | armament, or the power to deliver heavy blows and their battery fought together on too cannon there were in each fort; how many | with the ability to withstand those of its anprisoners we captured in each fort; what command they belonged to, etc. First of its Kind.

J. N. Stephens, 2d Mich. Cav., Denver, Colo., writes: "In the Picket Shots of Nov. (was it the 92d III.?) attached temporarily. | 20 F. A. Ashby and P. A. Bryant told how with their commands they were first into hese columns, but for fighting and staying | Corinth the time of its evacuation in the latter part of May, 1862. That makes me think where I was just then. The early morning of May 28 the 2d Mich. Cav., Col. stuck to him closer than the traditional gray- P. H. Sheridan, and 2d Iowa, Col. Elliott commanding, numbering about 1,200 all told, WM. SCHWARTZ, Co. H, 1st Ohio Cav., Bur- in light marching order, started on an exconfronting Halleck and Pope.

"It was not then even dreamed that the

enemy were about to evacuate. A great battle was daily expected. We marched day and night until we got clear around south, directly in the rear of the rebel army, and there at Booneville struck the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, our objective point, captand breaking up their guns and turning the men loose. We blew up a culvert, burned the depot and many cars, tore up sections my wrist, and thus we havried along with that the hights could be carried only by constitutional remedy fike Hood's Sarsaparilla. | drove off all the enemy in sight. The ex- | Ter.

ploding ammunition and shells in the burning depot and cars sounded very much like a big battle.

"At that time, as we afterward learned, a large portion of the rebel army in retreat were right near us and soon passed over the scene of destruction. We quietly withdrew, and by a wide detour returned to our camp, near Farmington, the evening of the 31st, having marched nearly 200 miles. We found the whole army had broken camp and moved on.

"This raid is claimed as the first expediion of its kind in the war of the rebellion. Let some other comrade give us his recollections of that ride nearly 32 years ago."

Did Not Only Steal.

G. W. Butt, Co. A. 10th Mo. Cav., Knoxville, Ill., writes: "In your issue of Nov. 23 High Private, Co. I, 81st Ohio, gives the 10th Mo. Cav. credit for one thing they did while in service; that was to steal everything they could carry. High Private cannot tell onehalf. The 10th Mo. Cav., 7th Kan. Cav. and 5th Kan, Cav. were together some of the time, and any member of the crowd would hook anything loose, from a silk dress to an upright plano. If the rebel States had not been fastened down they would have been scooped sure. But the boys did some duty as well as stealing. Seventy-nine engage-A Good Home Offered.

Miss G. M. Hawes, Birchardville, Pa. writes that one or two veterans of moral and temperate habits can live with the family of an aged comrade by boarding and aiding in light farm-work. A mechanic or busines:-man with musical tastes would be prison, by accident, etc. It was in the battles best. Letters must give references. Lost after All. Charles Bisseil, 31st Mass., says that while

in Mobile, Ala., in 1865, he came across the saddler's kit belonging to his company, and which was used by them on all their campaigns. He bought it at the Quartermaster's sale, shipped it to his home, and treasured it very highly as a keepsake. On the night of Comrade Millrack further information upon Oct. 29, 1893, his house was burned to the ground, and consequently this old relic went up in smoke, after he had guarded it care- When mustered out it was a part of Mersy's

Who Knows? Rev. P. S. Butts, Portland, O., writes: About July 20, 1863, while Gen. Hobson's command was camped near Buffington's Island, near Portland, O., during the Morgan raid, two soldiers had a quarrel about a mess pan, and one drew his revolver and shot the other (named Murphy), killing him instantly. The body was buried at the foot of a poplar tree on the farm of Wm. Middlewart. A few years later the bones were plowed up and put in a box, and for several years kept in a woodshed near the house.

comrades and took the remains and placed 1862, and received the Brevet of Brigadier-J. Balsley, Co. H, 27th Ind., Seymour, them in a neat box, and buried them on the General March 13, 1865. He was succeeded

Homes for Settlers.

burg, Tenn., offers to tell comrades about | The total number of killed and wounded the advantages of his section if they will was 749, the missing and captured 106, and send stamps. When the letters get too many | deaths from disease and other causes 134 for him he will have to stop.

A CORRECTION.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your

Who Gould Forget This Efficient Though Eccentric Lieutenant-Colonel?

Comrade E. T. Lee, Secretary, Shiloh Bat- 72d Ind., in correcting some errors of Capt. tysburg, Fairfield, Funkstown, Mine Run, Wilson in his admirable article on Wilder's | Fort Stevens, Charlestown, and Appomattox. sires to say to the many comrades who have | Brigade, makes a wonderful blunder him- In the successful storming of Marye's Hights self when he places the 123d Ill. under the May 3, 1863, the regiment took a leading command of Col. Smith D. Atkins. After the death of the lamented Colonel (Monroe) on the battlefield of Farmington, | bravery, and sustaining the heaviest loss of the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. any regiment engaged in the as-ault; its tered, and their letters preserved for future | Jonathan Biggs, who commanded it from | casualties in that action being 35 killed, 122 that date to the date of its muster-out. It seems strange that any member of Part of the time it was attached to Russell's Wilder's Brigade should for a moment for- Brigade, of Wright's Division, of the Sixth get this brave and efficient though some- Corps. what eccentric officer; one who for several years after the war was prominent as a Government officer, and who was always an Cos. A, B, D, F, G and H were formed at

has a pleasant home. Photographs and refattendant of our brigade and regimental and line officers and brave rank-and-file of the grand old regiment, have joined the silent majority, but they still live in our memory. Maj. James A. Connelly, of Springfield, Ill., is the only living field officer of the regiment. Everybody knows our gallant

little Major. As an officer at the front he could always be found where duty called him. Since the war his brilliant attainments as an attorney and his ability as an orator have marked him as a leader in the political arena and a Government officer of note, as well as an all-round whole-souled | c mp and began daily drilling. The regigood fellow.

Oh, no; the 123d Ill. never had occasion | United States service May 15, 1861, and proo call for an officer of some other regiment to command it. It had plenty of officers of the line fully competent to lead it in any emergency besides its efficient Lieutenant-Colonel and Major .- H. C. HOWELL, Lieu- Bull Run, Pollock's Church, West Point, Metenant, Co. G, 123d Ill., Martinsville, Ill.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere | Church. The regiment lost at Gaines's Mill,

Battleships and Monitors. Taking first the battle ships, we find them to be, of all the types of war vessels, the most powerful in the feature of offense and defense; they are intended to stand and fight, to give vantage, secure from any attack by land, shell nearly all its members joined other comthe city; the only vessel, then, that can dispute possession with him point by point is a ship of similar powers of doing battle, however | Gen. N. M. Curtis, the hero of Fort Fisher; successful an attack by torpedo boat, either tions are suitable. The points therefore to be emphasized in the design are protection and tagonist; with these must be combined power to enable it to act on the offensive, such as speed, endurance, habitability, and form of hull that will ensure scaworthiness. As a purely harbor-defense vessel the mon-

the Popular Science Monthly, the entire hull and officer and 83 men; a total of 196 men. The battery being protected by armor, and at the same time offering such a small target that it is extremely difficult to hit; but its military value is very seriously impaired when in a seaway, by the short distance of the guns above the water, it being impossible to use them in a heavy sea. Perhaps the vessels most useful for all-round work are the armored cruisers, as they are intended to have great speed, great pedition by circuitous route through forests | endurance, guns capable of coping with vessels on by-roads to reach the railroad in the rear | inferior only to battleships, with a very conof that large rebel army at Corinth so long | siderable amount of protection afforded to the enemy, to act as commerce-destroyers themselves, and to convoy and protect fleets of large and fast me chant vessels. To accomplish these purposes great speed is necessary, either to overtake or convoy swift merchantmen; great endurance or coal supply, to enable them to keep the sea for long periods on the path vessels of their own class.

Wanted, a small garden farm, near a railroad town, in northern Missouri or southern Iowa, of the railroad for a mile or more, burned | where they have a G.A.R. Post, Woman's Relie

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Regiments.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several undred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although ose now received cannot be published for a least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.

The 12th Ill.

The regiment was organized at Springfield, from July 11 to Oct. 17, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits retained in the service until July 10, 1865, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department, the recruits being transferred to the 8th and 46th Ill. Col. John McArthur was promoted to be a Brigadier-General on March 21, 1862; his successor was promoted to the same rank on Dec. 18, 1863; and until the muster-out the regiment was in command ments are not too many to claim for the 10th of Lieut,-Col. Henry Van Sellar. The total envollment of the regiment was 1,207 men, and of this number 148 officers and men were killed in action or died of wounds; a loss of 12.2 per cent., which gives it a place among Col. Fox's 300 fighting regiments. The total number of killed and wounded was 536, and 112 men died of disease, in of Fort Donelson, Shilob, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Crossroads, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Allatoona Pass, and Sherman's march to the sea; and present also at Fort Henry, siege of Corinth, Lost Mountain, Ogeechee, Savannah, Salkahatchie, and Bentonville. At Shiloh the regiment lost 22 killed, 76 wounded, and three missing, out of 329 engaged; at Corinth, 15 killed, 79 wounded, and 15 missing, out of six companies engaged, numbering 274 men Brigade, Dodge's Division, of the Sixteenth

The 5th Wis.

This regiment was organized at Madison,

July 12, 1861, to serve three years. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out at different dates from July 27 to Aug. 3, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of three companies. Seven new companies were organized to serve one year, and assigned to the regiment Oct. 1, 1864. These seven companies were mustered out June 20, 1865, and the remaining companies July 11, 1865. Its "On hearing of it, I secured a number of first Colonel, Amos Cobb, resigned Dec. 25, rollment of the seven one-year companies was 660 men, and they lost 30 men in killed M. M. Finney, Co. I, 87th Ohio, Lawrence- and 24 who died of wounds, in prison, etc. officers and men. It was in the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Gaines's Mill, first and second Fredericksburg, Rappabanneck Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania (May 10 and 12), Cold Harbor, Opegnon, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek; and present also at Yorktown, Savage Sta issue of Nov. 30, Capt. Robin-on, of Co. C, ton, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Getpart in the assault made by the Light Division, earning a reputation for dash and wounded, and 36 missing; a total of 193.

The 16th (Two Years) N. Y.

colunteers enlisting in northern New York.

several independent war meetings in various

parts of St. Lawrence County, called in re-

sponse to President Lincoln's proclamation

This regiment was the first organized from

and other points in Clinton County. The several companies proceeded during the same month to Albany, and soon thereafter united in the election of Thomas A. Davies, a West Pointer, who had seen service in the Mexican and Frontier wars, as their Colonel, Samuel Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Buel Palmer, Major, together with the due complement of minor field officers, and went into ment thus organized was mustered into the ceeded at once to Washington and served most actively in the field until mustered out, May 22, 1863, having participated in the following general engagements: First chanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Garnett's Farm, Savage Station, Glendale, Charles City Crossroads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Rup, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Affret D ep Bot om, St. Mary's Hights, and S.dem Crampton's Pass and Salem Courch, in each engagement, fully one-fourth its numbers taken into these actions. The rolls of the regiment bear 1,221 names; when mustered out this number of brave and gallant men, representing the best of young manhood, was reduced to 281. From its ranks were selected one Major-General, six Brigadier-Generals, mands, some of whom became Major-Generals before the close of the war-notably Albert Barney, John C. Gilmore, Joseph J. Howland, Joel J. Seance, and others. And in civil life since the war many of its members have won distinction in every avenue of activity, some of the privates having been elected to Congress, an honor now conferred on Gen. Curtis as successor of Private John Moffatt. During its service it lost by death, killed in action, one officer and 83 men; of wounds received in action, four officers and iter stands pre-eminent, says W. A. Dobson in 24 men; of disease and other causes, one regiment has held but one Reunion, which was celebrated at Potsdam, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1886, when the most enthusiastic and happy event in the history of St. Lawrence County was enjoyed. - ELIJAH VOGAN, Co. C, 16th N. Y., Dannamora, N. Y. Puzzles for Pater Familias.

It is during the long Winter evenings that the average head of the family wonders, if he ever did learn anything at school, and his chilhull and armament: their function in war is dren become more and more awe-inspiring, to capture the commerce-destroyers of the comments the Toledo Commercial. This is the case, at least, if he is a model father, and endeavors to assist the nightly studying which well-ordered voungsters struggle with after supper. In the light of his own business experiences, however, it does seem to bim a little ridiculous that such astonishing complications should be turned over for solution by the tender ured the place and held it for two hours, usually frequented by merchant vessels, and intellect of a 13-year-old, and down deep in his destroying guns, ammunition, and other offensive and defensive power sufficient to en- heart he dreads grappling with such a problem army stores, taking 500 or more of the enemy, able them to successfully resist the attacks of as: "If seven men can build 10 rods of fence in 16 days, how long will it take 13 men to build 27 rods in 42 days?"

> Read ad, "Corinth Salve," named after the Battle of Corinth. Comrade Henry Tepe. Co. B, 27th Ohio, has something to say on Open

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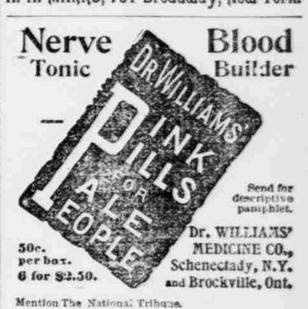
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